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THE BUR, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts ; subitication wish to have rejected articles return hey must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bu of the United Pauss and New York Associate Pages is at \$1 to \$9 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemuated to the press of the whole country.

The False Witness.

There are many famous cases of criminals watching furtively the trial of innocent men for crimes committed by themselves some have even aided, with trumped-up tes timony, in convicting the accused of guilt. In the various phases of crime scarcely anything is abhorred as more despicable than this form of false witness. That, how ever, is the rôle being played to-day by the statesman who would have the country re gard him as foremost in preventing the adoption of a free-silver resolution in the Chicago Convention.

President CLEVELAND has charged the gold standard with having caused the issue of two hundred and sixty-two million dollars of bonds, by which the na tional debt has been increased during his second term. Upon his false statement these bond issues have become the chief incitement to enmity against the gold standard, and to the apparently insatiable craze to strike it down.

More than half of the bonds have been used to meet the revenue deficiency caused by the Administration's tariff tinkering. If the bonds must be called either Deficiency bonds or Gold Standard bonds, according to whichever title describes them more faithfully, Deficiency or CLEVELAND bonds is their rightful name. They have been used more to pay the Administration's debts than to repair the house of honest money.

Yet because Mr. CLEVELAND cannot brace himself to tell the truth at this crisis, and confess that his inexcusable folly has been the cause of the emptied Treasury, he sits in criminal silence while the gold standard is being charged with his misdeeds, and is being sacrificed to deluded Democratic indignation. The talk about GROVER CLEVE-LAND being disinterested and earnest in his support of the gold standard is talk, talk, talk : and nothing but talk.

A Reproach to Brooklyn.

Ni On Monday the Grand Jury of Kings county brought into the County Court in Brooklyn a presentment concerning the condition of the various county institutions. containing the following statement:

"The Kings County Hospital we found overcrowde There is room for about 400 patients, and there are out 500 there, and mattresses have to be spread on the floors for many of the patients. We rec ms to us that the city should furnish adequate ac dations for the reasonable comfort of these nationia, and that the necessary money should be scaled for that purpose, even though at an increased Eax rate."

wh lest If the facts are correctly set forth by the w and Jury, the state of affairs in the Kings boanty Hospital is a reproach, not to say a lisgrace, to the people of Brooklyn. It is easy to get the Legislature to appro-

priate three hundred thousand dollars in aid of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Ten thousand dollars can be raised in Brooklyn to put into a silver punch bowl and other vessels from which naval cers can drink wine on the United States erniser Brooklyn. Public subscriptions are plentiful to aid in the erection of statues to Gen. GRANT and Gen. WARREN and JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, carrying his over coat and umbrella. But when it comes to providing for the sick poor in the Kings County Hospital, they must be left to lie and perhaps die on the floor!

And yet this is how the end of the highly civilized nineteenth century finds the City of Churches.

Still, there may be one cause for satisfaction. If the people will not tax themelves to provide enough beds for their hossitals, they resolutely continue to raise dufficient money by taxation to teach music the public schools. Though the poor ay suffer, the young must sing.

tendom.

published yesterday the abstract to the press by Cardinal GIBBONS of ppe's encyclical letter on the reunion to the sio the Christian Churches. Great inof 629, a attaches to this utterance for the ald be that the validity of Anglican orders tate undergoing a reëxamination at the of LEO XIII., and because Mr. the st orable report upon that subject would white and the of England with the Church of ment we are constrained to say that the conditions of reunion laid down in the enevelical are such as the great majority of the clergy and laymen of the Church of England is unlikely ever to accept, even should the validity of Anglican orders be affirmed, a matter to which, as being now sub judice, not the slightest reference is made.

In the clearest and most peremptory

terms LEO XIII. propounds the fundamental principle that, in order to secure readmittance to communion with the Church of Rome, the Anglican Bishops, and, a fortiort, the priests and laymen of the Church of England, must yield unqualified obedience to the successor of St. PETER as regards articles of faith and matters of discipline. "The fathers of the Church," he "are unanimous in considering as outside the Catholic communion any one who in the least degree deviates from even one point of the doctrine proposed by the authoritative magisterium of the Church.' In whom is this magisterium vested? The encyclical explains that it is vested solely in the Pope, speaking ex cathedra as to matters of faith and morals, and not in a Council, the decrees of which the Holy Father is at liberty to ratify or set aside. For the Bishops, says LEO XIII., are as much ound, when acting collectively in a Council, o obey the authority of the Roman Pontiffs as each Bishop would be bound individually to do. This is an assumption to which the reat majority of Anglicans will probably refuse assent. Acquiescence in it would ompel them to repudiate the Council of Pisa, which in 1409-10 deposed the rival Popes, GREGORY XII. and BENEDICT XIII., and constituted of the two separate bodies of

Cardinals a single conclave by which a new Pope, ALEXANDER V., was elected. It would also force them to disavow the Council of Constance, which deposed JOHN XXIII., and the Council of Basel, which reënunciated the principle of the superiority of a general Council over the Pope. It is true that no Council since the Council of Basel has ventured to assert its authority as superior to that of the Roman chair, but none of the subsequent Councils have been recognized by the Church of England. Among the articles of faith to which, ac-

cording to the rule laid down by LEO XIII., all members of the Anglican body must subscribe, if they desire communion with the Church of Rome, may be particularly mentioned the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin MARY, and the dogma of the infallibility of every utterance regarding faith and morals delivered by a Pope ex cathedra. It is scarcely conceivable, in view of their past declarations, that the clergy and laymen of the Church of England will ever bring themselves to accept these doctrines. With respect to the questions of discipline, as to which the two Churches are divided in theory and practice, it will suffice for the moment to mention the celibacy of the clergy, which is prescribed by the Church of Rome. That any concession on this point would be made by LEO XIII. is hardly credible; yet without such a concession a large majority of the Anglican clergymen would be almost certain to repel the idewof a reunion of the Churches.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad in the Canadian Election

The general belief that the Canadian Pacific Railway had once more acted as the ally of the Tory and anti-American Government in the Canadian election is decisively confirmed by Mr. GREENWAY, the Premier of Manitoba, who says: "We know that the C. P. R. have violated their pledges of neutrality and elected HUGH JOHN MACDON ALD at Winnipeg, and that they did not fail to exercise their influence in other constituencies in Manitoba." So strong and inscrupulous was the pressure that it turned Manitoba completely round, and made her reverse by a large majority in the Dominion election the vote which she had cast against the school policy of the Dominion Tory Government in her provincial election, where the vote was free. The interval be tween the two elections had been far too short for any genuine change of popular opinion. Manitoba, cut off from the continent of which nature has made her a part, from her natural market, and from her natural source of immigration, is unpeo pled, unprosperous, very needy, and thus exposed to corruption and coercion. The Canadian Pacific Railway, fed by American traffic. sustained by American privilege against American roads, with a renegade American as its President, is the mainstay of the anti-American party in Canada and the soul of every anti-American undertaking. The last act of its confederate, the Tory Ministry, is to ratify the subsidy to the fast line of steamers which is to deal the blow threatened by Sir CHARLES TUPPER against the commerce of New York. Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the ex-Radi-

cal, now outvying all Tories in rampant and aggressive imperialism, is wringing his hands over the defeat of his ally, Sir CHARLES TUPPER, whom he had vainly commended as a great statesman to the suffrages of all loyal Canadians. His wails are not unmusical to American and Liberal

The Development of American Art.

A prominent member of the Academy of Design writes to us that he himself has "unhesitating confidence in the wisdom of cultivating class relations with Columbia University," but that he finds that "dis trust of alliances of any kind is strongly rooted in the Academy," and that "it must be made plain that the Academy is to be benefited and its autonomy in no way threatened."

This desire to preserve the independence of the Academy as an association of artists looking to the disturbance of its complete autonomy as such deserves the consideration of its members. Their present power of governing themselves and of electing artists to receive the distinction of mem bership with them should not be interfered with by any outside organization in any measure. They should jealously distrust every suggestion involving the exercise of influence from any other body upon their artistic judgment. If the alliance proposed, therefore, were with another and a competing association of artists, it might reasonably be opposed as prejudicial to the necessary autonomy of the Academy of Design as now organized It would require dangerous concession and compromise. But an alliance with the great university system of Columbia would cause no such disturbance. The Academy would remain as it is, a self-governing institution wholly free from the interference of the other. Only its educational forces would be joined with the university, and as the result of the union there could be developed a school of art which would at once become famous, reflect honor on both, and bring substantial gain to both,

but chiefly to the artists. The gain to the Academy would be in many ways. If it undertook to buy land and put up a suitable building for its uses, the money it obtained from the sale of its old property would be exhausted in that mere provision for a habitation, even if it did not have to borrow a large additional sum. A wholly desirable site alone would cost all that the Academy has accumulated. By the proposed alliance it could get the site free; and the great interest and the sanguine hopes such a union would provoke could be relied upon to induce the contribution of the cost of the building by men and women desirous of promoting American art. Thus it would obtain its building without intrenching upon its present funds. In saying this, of course, we assume that the trustees of Columbia would give the use of the land for the perpetual occupancy of the

The fund would thus remain as an endowment for the Academy, forever relieving it from the danger of pecuniary distress, and, with the large appropriations already made by Columbia for its school of architecture, would provide for the maintenance of a joint and comprehensive art school on a scale comparable to the Beaux Arts of Paris, so famous the world over. Meantime the Academy as an association of artists would remain in the full and undisturbed exercise of its existing functions. Its endowment fund would be under absolutely secure trusteeship, under which its diversion for any other purpose

than that stipulated would be impossible. The Academy of Design, with unchanged name, would thus stand at the head of American art, and command world-wide consideration as the foremost and most potent influence in developing art and ar-

tistic taste in this country. The clans would not be academicians in the present sense merely, but also and further as members of the greatest American university system. They would be brought into the brotherhood of learning and enlightenment, and would thus hold a new and higher place in the community. The association, too, would conduce to their material advantage. They would be part and parcel of the educational forces which are strengthened by everything that contributes to the advancement of the civilization of the Greater New York. They would be among their natural patrons and their most powerful well wishers, the thousands of the alumni, the other thousands of the students, and the numerous body of their friends and as-

sociates throughout the Union. These are only a few of the more patent advantages of such an alliance as we have proposed, and they are not set off by any drawbacks which have been suggested or which seem to us imaginable. Their reality is indicated by the increased prosperity which has come to the College of Physicians and Surgeons since its similar alliance with Columbia University. It has grown steadily and greatly in consequence as a professional school, and in its influence at home and abroad. It is vastly richer and stronger, and has not lost its identity.

The project for an alliance with Columbia University does more than hold out the promise of like gain for the Academy of Design. It affords an opportunity for an institution now declining in esteem to leap into far greater importance than it has ever had, and to command a larger measure of public interest than it has ever received. The more the proposition is discussed the greater will be the favor it obtains. Already many of the leading artists in the Academy see its advantages, and people generally who are ambitious for the development of American art are made hopeful by the suggestion.

The Oratory of Major McKinley.

Several months ago Major HANDY of the Chicago Times-Herald recorded his personal impression of Major McKinley as an orator. Having accompanied the candidate on speechmaking expedition through some of the central Western States, and having heard him speak many times under varying conditions, Major HANDY, himself a grace ful and felicitous rhetorician and an expert judge of the art as practised by others reached the conclusion that there had been remarkable change in McKINLEY's oratory since the days when he used to deliver very earnest but somewhat unimaginative and uninteresting speeches on the tariff in the House of Representatives.

We were inclined to regard this opinion of Major HANDY's as the result of political enthusiasm and personal loyalty rather than of strictly impartial observation. We had not read the speeches which Major HANDY heard Major McKINLEY deliver Many of them, probably, were never reported, for the Major was not then so important a personage as he has since become It seemed hardly possible that in theoratory of a man who had reached middle age nev circumstances should suddenly develop a power and a charm not discernible in any of his earlier efforts. Yet now we are not sure that Major HANDY was far wrong.

It will be remembered that something of the same nature happened in the case of Gen. HARRISON. When he was in the Senate the galleries never filled with eager auditors upon notice that BEN HARRISON of Indiana was about to deliver a set speech. But after he became President he surprised everybody by the aptness, grace, wit, and good taste of such occasional remarks as he uttered from time to time as he went hither and thither and encountered his fellow citizens. HARRISON'S little speeches, semipolitical and semi-social, are justly regarded as models of their kind.

The first elaborate effort of Major Mc-KINLEY in his new relation to the people of the whole country was reported yesterday morning. We think no candid person can read the Major's speech in reply to the notification committee without giving him redit for resources of expre unsuspected. Viewed artistically, that is to say as to form and suitableness, it is an extremely creditable performance. In dignity of tone, direct simplicity of language, compactness of ideas, and adaptation of phrase to the proprieties of the occasion, it rises above the ordinary. It may be read more than once with pleasure and profit even by those who do not agree with the Major in any of his opinions.

This is encouraging. It will be a great relief to all concerned if time shall prove the correctness of Major HANDY's estimate of Major McKINLEY's newly developed oratorical abilities. A deadly dull speaker running for President or elected as President, stilted, canting, platitudinous phrase maker, a bungling workman with that oblest of instruments the English language, is a public misfortune, a vicious example to the ingenuous youth of the United States of America, and a constant exasperation to the judicious.

Warden Fallon's Case.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the FALLON case will probably not be without its effect in the case of the two Fire Commissioners whom some of the reformers, with no better pros pect of success, are endeavoring to have re moved under charges. The Warden of the Tombs prior to the administration of Col. STRONG WAS JOHN J. FALLON, a war veteran and a Democrat. His place, paying \$2,500 was desired for one of the Union League Club reformers, chosen in advance of any charges being preferred. A case was accord ingly "made up" against the incumbent FALLON, and after FALLON had been removed he appealed to the Supreme Court for rein statement, on the ground that the removahad been made without cause and in violation of the law. The case has been decided in his favor and the part taken therein by the proponent SHEA is thus characterized in the decision:

"It is impossible for any fair-minded person to read this man's testimony without being convinced of its majorolence and untruthfulness; nor without reachug the conclusion that this trumpery charge was pu orward by him for partisan, political, personal, position held by the relator.

When the Power of Removal bill received the approving signature of Governor Morron the three Fire Commissioners in office here were SCANNELL, EICKHOFF, and ROBsins, and Mayor STRONG, after a consultation with his advisers, so the story goes, selected as their successors in office the three gentlemen following: O. H. LA GRANGE, HENRY WINTEROP GRAY, and THOMAS L. HAMILTON. It was at that time the Mayor's policy in his appointments of Commissioners to office to have in each Board of three members one Democratio representative, the two Republicans being chosen, so far as feasible, from the then evenly matched factions in the Republican County Committee-PLATT and anti-PLATT. | and many other contril Mr.

Gen. LA GRANGE was then, as now, the representative of the anti-Platts. HAMILTON was then, as now, the close political friend of the Tioga chieftain and was especially recommended and endorsed by ex-Senator GIBBS, New York's new representative upon the Republican National Committee. Mr. GRAY was to be the Democratic Commissioner. In the Law Department of the city there

s an " Attorney for the collection of arrears

of personal taxes." This functionary re-

ceives \$4,000 a year, and for this place there had been selected by Mayor STRONG and his advisers the Hon. JAMES R. SHEFFIELD, & Republican, former member of Assembly from the district which has given to the politic of the nation Jon E. HEDGES and CALEB SIMMS. Mr. SHEFFIELD was to be this attorney, but instead became a Fire Commissioner at \$5,000 a year. He was appointed along with Gen. La GRANGE and the Hon. Austin E. FORD. LA GRANGE and FORD, warrior and publicist, entered into an arrangement to act together in Fire Board matters, and Mr. Sheffield, who was strongly supported by all the Good Gov ernment Club members in town, found himself, as he has been since, in a minority. It was under this condition of affairs that Mr. E. LAWRENCE GODKIN made the same move against La GRANGE and FORD that SHEA had made against FALLON, the difference, however, being that whereas the formal charges against FALLON were made by SHEA as a deposition under oath, the charges against La GRANGE and FORD are made and continue to be made with more malevolence than formality in the newspaper columns.

It is certainly desirable that any official neglect of duty and any proved incapacity of the Fire Commissioners should receive the penalty which the law prescribes for unfaithful functionaries. The present city administration has not been without many such charges, and from sundry indications there is a promise of others, still more serious, by Mayor STRONG, against some of his own appointees. But the policy of "getting rid of " a Commissioner because he will not consent to vote as another Commissioner desires, is an intolerable proposition which in the FALLON case has received a scathing rebuke of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

I do not regard it as an appurtenance of Consecration to write letters except in instances when there is nothing of importance to declare. "Confessions of a Traveller in Mugwumpia.

Our esteemed contemporary, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is spending its vacation in building a Cabinet for the Hon. WILLIAM Mc KINLEY, who has one already, consisting of the blown by our ingenious St. Louis friend, the JOHN MILTON THURSTON IS Set laid down as Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. THURSTON is a solemn orator, who cultivates words. A genuine agriculturist, Major Dicky DICE of Akron, O., will be Secretary of Agri culture if Mr. McKINLEY names the winner Major DICKY DICK has seen things grow, the patulous whiskers of a great McKINLEY boomer. the great McKinley boom itself, the hair of KOHLSAAT, the hopes of McKINLEY OSBORNE. the joy of EVERETT and HERRICK. DICK is the

Cornell must be given aquatic recognition by the New Haven university.—Boston Journal. What? Which? Where? Why? How? What must be given to what, and what, in the name of sea and land, is "aquatic recognition" before or after it gives or is given? Oh, Boston!

The report that the Hop. MARK HANNA chews the gum plant will not be believed until fuller and more trustworthy information is received. The probabilities vote against the truth of the tale. In the first place, Mr. HANNA, as superintendent and committee on everything for the Republican party, has no time to give to gum chewing, which seems to be a laborious art and one which writes a painful history on the face. Mr. HANNA has to receive too many delegations. A man can't well converse and masticate at the same time. In the second place, Mr. HANNA's celebrated Cuyahoga hundred-weight diamond pin casts such a fire that nobody's jaws can remain in motion in the vicinity of it. As Mr. HANNA values this wonderful illuminator as the chief jewel of his crown it is out of the question that he should be a gum-chewing philosopher.

Is the Hon. PATRICK JEROME GLEASON of Long Island and its most renowned city, in good faith, really and truly, a candidate for Democratic nomination for Governor? If he is, then let the East River and North River burn. They can't help burning. Let Long Island crack and split. She can't help it. And let no man forget that if the Hon. PATRICK JEROME GLEASON is a candidate for Governor his valued asistant, the Hon, Scott Scottie, is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Rhode Island delegation to the Chiago Convention will be adorned with beautiful badges of white satin fringed with gold, and will journey to Cook county in a beautiful decorated special car; and it will illustrate the great principle of the better the Day, the better the Deed, by leaving Providence on July 4. and yet something is felt to be missing. Where is the glory that was Bnown, D. RUSSELL, and the splendor that was LIPPITT. CHARLES WARREN? Does ambition burn with a feebler flame in Democratic than in Republican bosoms in Rhode Island, or is every Rhode Island Democrat too modest or not modest enough to want to be Vice-President or a candidate for the candidacy for that office?

Amid the wreck of parties and the crash of slates, clattering Conventions, and the Canton band, the Hon. JOSHUA LEVERING of Baltimore continues to have a distinguished mien and to confront the prospect with an undimmed There is another Prohibition party in the field. What cares he? The more the merrier. If he scarcely expects to be elected he can yet hope to have some fun. He swims in smooth waters, and no sharks, prowling for spoils or campaign funds, disturb his bath.

The great need at Canton is more railcads. Millions want to get there. Millions more have made the pilgrimage and want to How are they going to do it? get away. Canton has been so full for a week that there has been little to eat cept campaign lithographs and buttons, and so crowded that it would be impossible to see, were it not for the sky-kindling illumination furnished by Mr. HANNA's diamond pin. It is easy to get rich. Build more railroads to Canton.

The Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR was a little jeered at first by an unbelieving world for his remarkable series of calculations and predictions, but Time soon gave him the warm clasp, and Glory has crowned him He was speedily acknowledged to be the first of living mathematicians, and last week another Ohio statesman introduced him at meeting as the leader of the House of Representatives. There appears to be little left for Gen. GROSVENOR to do but to collect his honors as they come in.

In the Century for July are to be noted a portrait of Hans von Bülow, an article by Marion Craw ford on St. Peter's in Rome; other articles by Hichard Malcolm Johnson, W. Nephew King, Mr. Howells, and fr. Aldrich; poems by L. Frank Tooker, Clarence Urmy, Edmund Gosse; continued stories by William M. Sloane and Mrs. Humphry Ward; short stories by Chester Bailey Fernald and Frank Pope Humphrey,

HIGH EXPLOSIVE EXPERIMENTS.

The Provision of Congress for Testing Them-Results Expected at Indian Head. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The new Naval Appropriation act contains an item of \$50,000, to be used in testing methods of throwing high explosives from guns on board ship with ordinary relocities. It was inserted by the Senate after the bill had been received by the House; and as the latter body had concurred the liberal sum will be available in a few days.

Already, however, preparations are making for its use. A 12-inch gun is to be specially mounted at Indian Head in a way suitable for the experiments, and the promptness with which the matter has been taken up by Capt. Sampson suggests not only that the project originated in the Ordnance Bureau, but that great importance is attached to it there. Perhaps relatively less is heard now of high

explosives as the bursting charges of shells

than during the earlier French experiments

with melinite. But various nations are prose-

outing their tests of such substances, and they

may play an important part in the next great

war. Only a few days ago, at Cherbourg, addi-

tional experiments were made with mélinita the target being the side of an old armorelad which was there anchored, and fired on from guns in the shore works. No trouble was found, the target being the side of an old armorclad which was there anchored, and fired on from guns in the shore works. No trouble was found, apparently, in penetrating the armor and exploding the shells behind it.

Ten years ago, at Malmalson, métinite was shown to be a product that could be safely used, and it had then been known for several years, in employing it the French practice has been said to be to fill about two-thirds of the shell with cresilitie, a coal tar product, and then to ram the mélinite into the remaining third with mallets. Such a thing as a mélinite shell bursting in a gun would cause great surprise, and habitually charges are drawn from shells without accident. In fact, in the well-remembered Belfort explosion the shock did not explode mélinite shells which were near at hand. The results obtained the other day in firing at the armorclad La Galissonière were practically much like those that had been seen in firing at the armorclad Provence years ago. In that former case half a dozen shells were fred through both sides of the ship, making 9.4 inches of armor in all, without bursting, because the special fulminate or apparatus for exploding the mélinite was absent.

This is only one instance of the high explosives used by foreign powers as the bursting charges of shells. Austria has écrasite, and a shell loaded with it has perforated two armor plates each four inches thick and exploded inside. England is understood to have fired hyddite shells through several inches of steel before explosion. Experiments with Sweden's bellite are spoken of, and an explosive called robusite is classed among those that are safe. Wet gun cotton shells have been much used by the Germans and Russians, and their safety is well attested. Hellofite has been fired in small quantities both from 6-inch and 11-inch guns, sometimes mixed with gunpowder.

It would be strange, therefore, if our forthcoming tests, carried on under the recent appropriation of Congress, should not lead to valuable results.

The Metropolitan Traction Company and the Streets.

To the Edition of The Sun-Sir: When preparing for the construction of the Broadway cable road the Metropolitan Traction Company, or the contractors who built the road, removed throughout the entire ine of its route every flat stone in use at the tim the street crossings. The road was completed and Broadway repayed, but to this day not one of the flat tones referred to between the lines of ralls or any the consequent result that the many thousands of pedestrians crossing Broadway at these intersecting streets have been for years and are still compelled to traverse the uneven Helgian blocks at an incalculable amount of discomfort and, in many instances, pain to the citizen. The attention of the present Commissioner of Pub

earnestly called many months ago by the writer to this unwarrantable imposition by the railroad com-pany upon the public, and during the early spring of the present year the papers stated that an order had been issued by the Commissioner to the railroad com-pany that these crossing stones from the curbs to the tracks and between the tracks, making a continuous placed.

Nothing being done in response to this order, the at-tention of the Commissioner was called to the fact in the month of April, and response was made that as Nothing being done in response to the solution of the Commissioner was called to the fact in tention of the Commissioner was called to the fact in the month of April, and response was made that as soon as the frost was out of the ground the work would be done.

To-day the condition of every crossing on the line of the Broadway road remains the same as it has been for several years, and still the frost can hardly be very deep in the soil at this time. What can be the reason that full peremptory order of the Commissioner of Public Works, whose demands it is supposed the obeyed, is so utterly ignored by the Metropolyment in the commissioner of Public Works, whose demands it is supposed to the commissioner of Public Works, whose demands it is supposed. must be obeyed, is so utterly ignored by the Metropol-itan Traction Company? Or is it that the Commis-sioner has not had time to pay attention to this duty and visit St. Louis, too.

Is it not about time that this corporation abould be must be about time that this corporation abould be must be commissioner's orders, and, too, that the Commissioner's orders,

obeyed?
In all parts of the city street crossings have been re-In all parts of the city street crossings have been removed and not restored, and at the crossing or intersection of Fourteenth street and University piace the condition of the street is absolutely diagraceful, for pedestrians have to stumble and pick their way over a network of iron rails and paring stones.

These crossing stones have been removed from all the crossings on the Sixth avenue road, and, as said before, the same condition exists in all parts of the city wherever railroad tracks are to be found.

As a clizen who has grown very tired of lawing to walk over paving stones whenever I desire to cross the street. I beg you to lift your powerful voice in condemnation of this imposition upon the public, the act of the railroad corporations, aided and abetted, apparently, by the Commissioner of Public Works of apparently, by the Commissioner of Public Works of A. B. YARD Room 31A, 145 Broadway, N. Y.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The announcement hat Jones, Eckels, Maxwell, and other officeholder will go to the Chicago Convention has filled mere reformers with wonder. They quote the President's famous order prohibiting officeholders manipulating These reformers invoke the Civil Service law and the rules signed by the President. They make out a prima-facle case.

But while, on a superficial view, Jones and Eckels

and others attending the Chicago Convention should be dismissed from office, a closer view shows that the First and Fourth Assistant Postmasters-General, the Comptroller of the Currency, and all other officials attending the Chicago Convention should be sustained in this, if in nothing else. Compliance with ordinary laws and rules may do for common persons. But doing the will of the Presi-dent is the highest compliance with all laws, all rules, and all equities. dent is the highest compilance with all laws, all rules, and all equities.

The law says Jones must not "coerce the political action of any person," and he won't, he couldn't if he won'd. The law says Jones must not "coerce the political couldn't any person," and he won't, he couldn't if he won'd. The law reference, says that "the influence of Federal officeholders should not be felt' in nominating conventions; it will not be felt at Chicaco, partiy because the chicaco Convention of all others, is proof against any and all influences emanting directly or indirectly, from the present Administration. The Administration is too high above such toings as a Democratic Convention. By way of courtesy or accident a few officials may so; they will neither "coerce" nor be felt. To charge these highly respectable gentlemen with "pernicious activity" is not justifies; Politically they can do nothing. Let no man, reformer or gentlemen, Republican or Democrat, suspect them of political activity, pernicious or useful.

Swantescort, Mass., June 29.

To the Entron or The Stn-Sir: I have a pure white cat-his name is Hank-who jumped a six foot close fence last Friday with a black and white kitten in his mouth and safely deposited it under the tubs in the laundry. The kitten was mewing and very un-easy when Hank made another effort to remove it

easy when Haik made another effort to remove it gently (as its mother would do) to another place. Here the housekeeper interfered.

To me this is very strange, as I never knew a cat of Hank's eax to do anything like this.

To the males of the fellows go out on ambulance duty? This is the first case I have known.

If you publish this I may hear from some individuals or societies who make a study of such matters. To follow the case up I inquired if anybody had lost a littem. A neighbor a block distint lost a black-and white one: had been taken by some boys and ablack-and doned in the rear of my precises.

M. Cox. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, New York city, June 20.

Great American Success of an Interns

From the San Francisco Examiner. When Prince Poniatowski married an heiress California and bore her and her millions in triumph to Europe there was the loud lamentation which usually follows such a catastrophe. Dismai pictures of the European drain on our gold reserve were painted; our rich maidens were told over and over that it was ignoble to buy a foreign title, and their unheeding attention was called to the staiwart roung men born with a heritage of brains, manhood and pride on American soil. It was shown to them that, as their parents had made their fortunes here it was disloyal to take their wealth away. Now comes Prince Poniatowski with weempany of

realthy gentlemen from Europe, whom he is induing to invest in very valuable mining properties in California. The fine old blood in his veins seems to have inspired him with an appreciation of the high esponsibilities which he assumed when he secured Prince Poniatowski has set afoot a movement which promises much for Califor his. In this he will enjoy the sympathy and co peration of all intelligent citizens

A Tribute to Governor Altgeld. From the Huffalo Courter.

The remarkable person who is now Governor of Illinois and has just been renominated by a Demo-eratio Convention is, undoubtedly, the ablest and ost accomplished Executive whom that great West ern State has had in many years. But he is a "crank," is often wrong, and sometimes does the right thing in

SLOW UP ON THE CURTE.

Aldermen After the Brondway Rend-Mr. Vreeland on the Difficulties. The Metropolitan Traction Company is to be called on to tell why it can't run its cars around curves at low speed. In the Board of Aldermen yesterday two resolutions touching the subject were offered and an old pigeonholed resolution was brought to the light again. Alderman Noonan offered a resolution calling upon the Railroad Committee to frame an ordinano regulating the speed at curves after hold public hearings on the subject. The resolution

was adopted.

Alderman Hall presented an ordinance making four miles the maximum speed at the Fourteenth street and Broadway curve, and making the penalty for each violation \$100. This was referred to the Railroad Committee. Alderman Ware then said he had introduced a similar resolution fifteen or sixteen months ago, and it had been referred to the Railroad Committee, where it still remained. A series of public hearings will be held on the resolutions. It was reported yesterday that the Metropoli-

It was reported yesterday that the Metropolitan Traction Company was about, of its own motion, to put in a slow cable around the Fourteenth street curve. President Vreeland said:

"This is the first I've beard of it. We're sinking some holes up there to locate some water pipes, but that's all. I only wish we were putting in a reserve cable. Our civil engineers have been at work on that matter nearly two years, but so far they have not discovered a feasible scheme for operating the slow cable. The trouble is to overcome the pressure of the cable around the curve. We should have to put an extra propelling wheel in the roadway—or two wheels, rather, a big one for the fast cable and a smaller one for the slow cable. We have not yet found a way to secure the wheel and the box containing the wheel in such a manner as to overcome the pressure. You know that all the pull of a cable on the wheel propelling it is up and not down.

"The Broadway cable, when in motion, has a pressure great enough to pull the eternal mountains. I remember an instance that will illustrate my meaning. The propelling wheels in the power houses are in boxes that are boilted into steel foundations with steel boits. Last winter, during the holiday rush, the pressure on one of those wheels in the Houston street power house was so great that the wheel was ripped out and smashed. It is even more difficult to secure a propelling wheel in a roadbed. We could do it very easily on some of our Western roads, where the traffic is much lighter, and the pressure consequently less. But where we run four cars over one of those roads we run forty along Broadway. On an average of once a week some one comes linto my office with a scheme for securing the wheel box and wheel I have never found one yet that will answer the purpose. When I do, you can bet we'll have a slower cable at Fourteenth street. tan Traction Company was about, of its own

TO EXTEND OUR TRADE.

start this morning on a trip through the Ar-

Party of Enterprising Busingss Men Starting To-day for South America. A party of United States businessmen will

gentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil. They will go to Southampton on the American liner St. Paul, and after spending two days in London will sail for South America. To celebrate their departure from this city a fare-well dinner at the Hotel Waldorf was given the party last night by Theodore C. Search. President of the National Association of Manufacturers, at whose instance the trip has been undertaken. The members of the party Frederick stearns of Detroit, J. M. Studebacher of South Bend, J. R. Kilbourne of Columbus, O.; Henry R. Gilbert of Syra cuse, William Harper of Philadelphia, T. D. Palmer of Newark, W. T. Adams of Memphis, Tenn.; F. L. Wagar, Wagar, Ala.; John A. Johnson of Madison, Wis.; Samuel E. Racon of Erle, Pa., and George Welton Fishback, the latter the manager of the expedition.

Besides the guests of the expedition.

Besides the guests of the evening some of those at the dinner were John H. Converse of Philadelphia, Samuel M. Nicholson of Providence, Benjamin Atha of Newark, the Hon. Warner Miller, Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn, William M. Singerly and Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, A. Naumburg of New York, Frank C. Riggs of Syracuse, Thomas A. Eddy of New York, and Dr. Don M. Garcia Meron, Minister from the Argentine Confederation. Speeches were made by Theodore C. Search, Sehor Meron, John A. Johnson, Frederick Stearns, tieorge Welton Fishback, the Hon. Warner Miller, Mayor Wurster, Thomas A. Eddy, and F. S. Fig., all advocating closer trade relations between the United States and Central Paimer of Newark, W. T. Adams of Memphis, le relations between the United States and sister republics in South and Central

America.

Mr. Search said that the expedition was the first of the kind ever undertaken by American business men. The party, in its membership, was broadly representative of American manufacturing industries. It was a party of commercial experts on a voyage of discovery for the purpose of ascertaining how best the mutual interests of the American republics could be served commercially.

WHO BIDS FOR SCOW TRIMMING? Board of Estimate Has It Out with Waring Contract to Be Advertised.

According to the programme laid out by Present Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Col. Waring was hauled up before the Board of Estimate yesterday morning and asked to explain why he has not advertised the ecow-trimming contract, as he was instructed to do on June 2. said that the co drawn up on June 6 and submitted to the Corporation Counsel, who had sent it back only last Saturday. He said he really didn't think the contract was worth advertising because, under the present garbage contract that will go into effect on Aug. 1, the New York Sanitary Utilization Company will take all the refuse that is worth having, and this will minimize the

value of the scow trimmings. Mr. Jeroloman reminded Col. Waring that Contractor Tate had offered \$245,000 a year for the privilege, and that the Colonel had said

for the privilege, and that the Colonel had said it was worth more.

"That was under different conditions," said Col. Waring. "Mr. Tate wanted only certain parts of the garbage, and it was proposed to have the households separate it."

"Don't you think that households have enough to do in separating ashes and garbage without separating the garbage for Mr. Tate?" asked Mr. Jeroloman.

"They would prepare it for me, not for Tate," said the Colonel.

"They will not go any further," said Mr. Jeroloman. Jeroloman.
"But they will go further before they finish

"But they will go further before they finish with me," retorted the Colonel.

Here the Mayor broke in, saying that he had supposed that the scow-trimming privilege was to be advertised as formerly, and Mr. Tate's offer had been the basis for that supposition. The Colonel was ordered to provide each member of the Board with copies of the contract, so that it could be considered at a special meeting of the Board to be held to-morrow. SIX ASTOR MILLIONS PASS UNTAXED

Colleteral Inheritance Tax Law Was Two Days Too Late.

Surrogate Fitzgerald decided yesterday that the inheritance tax caunot be imposed upon a trust fund of \$0,000,000 created by the will of William B. Astor, which reverts to grandson, John Jacob Astor, William B. Astor died in November, 1875, and th under which it was sought to impose the tax was passed in April, 1892. The will of William B. Astor provided that

The will of William B. Astor provided that half of his residuary estate should be held in trust for the benefit of his son William, and he gave William the power of autointment to dispose of the principal on his death among his children. William Astor died two days before the tax law went into effect. The will of William Astor provided that under the power of appointment vested in him the fund should go to his son. John Jacob Astor.

The Surrogate holds that the property having passed to John Jacob Astor before the Inheritance law went into effect it cannot be taxed.

New Hospitals.

The Sinking Fund Commission at its meeting yesterday instructed Architect John R. Thomas to draw plans for the new Gouverneur Hospital which will take the place of the present buildng. The new hospital will stand to the east of the present building, and will be bounded by Front and Water streets and two new streets. It will cost \$200,000.

The Commission approved the selection of the site at Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and East River for the new Minturn Hospital for ontagious Diseases.
Engineer McLeau of the Finance Department reported that there was room in the Centre Market for the Veteran Firemen who must get out of Essex Market.

Heine Fountain in Sugar for Windolph. Alderman Windolph, the champion of the Heine fountain, was 52 years old yesterday, and when he reached his dinner club in Fultor street at noon he found that his friends had been there before him. In front of his plate was a fac simile of the fountain done in sugar. H. H. Hitterbusch, former President of the Heinebund, presented it to Mr. Windolph with a congratulatory speech. Some twenty others were present, and nearly all of them made speeches

FOMEN HAD A HARD TIME POTING Toronty-five of Them Kept Walting

Speenwich, Conn., Until Near Midnight, GREEFWICE, Conn., June 30. - Twenty-five and-faced women waited until nearly 12 o'clock ast night at the annual meeting of the Meeting House School District to avail themselves of their hard-carned right to vote for school off. cers. The meeting was very largely attended because of a contest between two candidates for the place of Collector, but that was not the reason the women were there. The fight for the right of suffrage by the woman suffraging of the State has been long and bitter, and when the lawmakers finally consented to give them

the lawmakers finally consented to give them the right to vote in school meeting they felt that they had won a victory and in time would get equal political footing with the maies of 27 years or over.

The women who were present last night came to show that, having asked for the right, they proposed to exercise it if it took all night to de so. Having compiled with the law in all its requirements regarding registration, they were on hand to vote. As soon as the polls were open the four or five hundred men present growded up to the ballot box, giving little heed to the women, who sat with sober faces in the front part of the hall awaiting their chance to vote.

front part of the hall awaiting their chance to vote.

Under the law the ballots of women must be deposited in separate boxes from those of the men. Through an oversight only one box had been provided, so Judge Waish, who was Chairman of the meeting, sent messengers to procure another. It was so tate they were unable to obtain the regular box; but were equal to the occasion, for they soon returned lugging in a large pasteboard affair covered with green paper of the kind used in dry goods stores for holding laces and ribbons. A plece of paper bearing the words "Women's Ballots" was pasted on the outside, and then the women who had waited so patiently had an opportunity to vote without being pushed and jostled by a crowd of men. It was nearly midnight before they reached their homes.

PASTORS INTERCEDE FOR M'KANE

One Pleads Family Reasons for Mercys Another, that the Pennity Was Too Heavy. ALBANY, June 30 .- A delegation called upon Gov. Morton to-day and asked that he exercise executive clemency and grant a full pardon to John Y. McKane, the former political boss of Gravesend, who is now serving a six-year sentence in Sing Sing prison. The delegation in-

cluded the Rev. D. W. Couch of the Beekman Hill Methodist Church, New York city; the Rev. T. L. Poulson of the Olin Methodist Church, New York city, and A. Tredwell and Victor Bedingfield of Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Couch was spokesman. He said he advocated clemency for McKane for the said he advocated clemency for hickane for the following reasons: First, the prison physician believed that his life would be shortened if he remained in the prison, and said he would have a much better chance for life if he were free; second, his wife was fretting her life away; third, his blind boy needed his care; fourth, it was net thought that he intended to commit the grave offences be did, as had as matters appeared, because he did not know the law, and he was caught in a whiripool of political excitement; fifth, it was believed that if he were pardoned his subsequent character and life would vindicate the Governor's action; sirth, he might have an opportunity to gather up his shattered possessions so as to have something left for his family in old age; lastly, it was held that the ends of justice had been fully met by the punishment he had endured.

The Rev. Mr. Poulson stated that all believed the sentence to have been excessive for the crime of which McKane was found guilty.

The Governor listened to the application, but did not made apparent any action that he might take in the matter. following reasons: First, the prison physicis:

" MOVE UP FRONT."

More Than One Reason for Enforcing the Order to Street Cars. "One of the questions that has been raised in

letters that I have received complaining of conductors," President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said yesterday. is as to the authority of the conductor to make passengers 'move up' in a crowded car. My orders have been positive to the conductors to enforce the company's regulations against obstructing the doors of the cars, and I think there would be no complaints from right-minded people if they realized one of the important results sought to be obtained by this regulation. The man is fortunate who has not had related to him by an indignant woman, perhaps his wife or sister or daughter, a story of unnecessary and insulting crowding on the surface or elevated railway cars in this city. It is extremely disagreeable to a woman to be obliged to crowd past a man in the doorway in order to enter a car. The man may not intend to be offensive, but to get by him involves an amount of personal contact that is repulsive. How much worse is it if the man designedly obstructs or narrows the passageway? The order to 'move up' is largely for the protection of our women passengers, and conductors are directed to be alert to enforce it when the occasion requires their intervention." people if they realized one of the important re-

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL BOARD.

Ten Members Reappointed and Five New Men, All Republicans, Named. Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday ap-

pointed fifteen members of the Board of Education for a term of three years. These ten were reappointments: Frank L. Babbott, Robert A. ck. James B. George P. Clark Ed. ward L. Collier, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper William J. Lynch, Charles E. Robertson, Henry P. Schmidt, and John J. Williams. The new appointees who are all Republicans and in sympathy with the Wurster-Willis faction in the pathy with the Wurster-Willis faction in the organization, are: E. S. Piper, a merchant: Ditmas Jewell, a banker: George Friefeld, a lawyer: Charles L. Chadwick, a manufacturer, and Thomas Cacciola. There are already fre women in the Board of Education, and Mayor Wurster ignored the claims of the women for further representation.

The political complexion of the Board is now Republican, and it is said an effort will be made to displace J. Edward Swanstrom, who is a member of the Snepardite Democracy, from the Fresidency. Horace E. Dresser, a veteran Seventh ward Republican, has been selected to make the race against Mr. Swanstrom.

Shocked at the Tublet's using the term "sermon ette," one of its readers advises it to use "sermun cle," which is at least Latin, instead. The Rev. Prof. Beet, who recently arrived in New York on the Lucania, has been delegated by

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

the Duke of Westminster to collect what he can A curiously old-fashioned military caricature appeared in a recent number of Panch, and the artist wrote to explain that it had been drawn, accepted,

and paid for twenty-five years before. A play by Mounet-Sully's son in-law, M. de Lords. In which the chief part was taken by Mile. Belot. daughter of the dramatist, was brought out lately with success at the La Bodinière Theatre, in Paris. Christina Rossetti is to have a memorial in Christ Church, Woburn square, where she attended for nearly twenty years. It will consist of a series of

paintings for the reredos by Sir Edward Burne Underground Ireland is almost unknown. Martel, the French cave explorer, proposes to built for Irish caves and to examine those he finds thoroughly. He has devised a system of portable ind-

Tatrafured Schmeks, in the county of Zips, in that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has preferred to Carlabad in order to be nearer home this year. The place is a romantic spot, high up in the moustains, amid forests of firs, and has a number of al

A plan for a \$2,500,000 town hall or a \$4,000,-000 site is now before the London County Council. The site proposed lies in Spring Gardens, between Trafalgar square and St. James's Park, on both of which open spaces the new building would face. It would finish a continuous line of public buildings from the Parliament houses to the Nelson

Lord Wolseley is rapidly reforming the British army. In the cavalry and artillery hereafter the stable jacket will be called the mess jacket and will be worn in mess dress only. In the infantry the mess jacket will be trimmed with white pipece Whenever gold-laced trousers or overalls are directed to be worn with full dress they will only dress. Obsolete germents may be worn for two

Game is to be preserved in Central Africa. Major von Wissman has set saide a portion of German East Africa, within which no shooting will be al-lowed without a Reense from the Governor of the

colony. A license to shoot elephant or rhinoceros costs 500 rupees a year for a native; females and young elephants with tusks weighing less than als pay 100 rupess for the first elephant shot and 250 rupees for every other, 50 rupees for the first two rhinoceroses, and 150 rupees for all after them. Monkeys, beasts of prey, boars, and birds, except ostriches and secretary birds, may be killed